

REMARKS

2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Akram et al U.S. Patent No 6,868,081 B1.

As per claim 1, Akram et al teach a system that provides a user of a single analog line multiple uses of said line comprising; a modem (see fig.2 element 210) connected to a fixed logic system which multiplexes or demultiplexes data (see fig.2 element 220); said modem compressing a signal traveling through said analog line (see fig.2 element 211 and col.5, lines 15-21) and ; modem providing simultaneous transmission of two, or more, speech or data calls (see abstract and col.1, lines 20-45).

Applicant has amended Claim 1 to add the limitations of Claim 6.

Therefore, Claim 1 is not anticipated or obvious over the prior art.

Claims 2, 4-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Akram et al U.S. Patent No 6,868,081 B1 in view of Staples et al U.S. Patent No 6,301,339 B1.

With regards to all of the claims, the Examiner is combining the Akram reference with the Staples reference. Although the Examiner states that all of these claims are obvious, the Examiner has stated no reason to combine the references. The MPEP specifically requires the Examiner when combining references to show why said references should be combined.

Akram relates to a method and apparatus for simultaneously multi phone and data services over a single access facility. A wall unit is located at a customer premises which terminates a single analog phone line and adaptively

encodes using voice over internet protocol technology and multiplexes a telephone and data calls over a single analog line. A gateway server which supports one or a plurality of wall unit calls is located in the public switch telephone network or in a private telephone network. The gateway server communicates with one or more active wall units to extract one or more telephonic and data calls from the analog signal produced from a wall unit, and to appropriately route the telephonic calls over the telephone network and the data packets over the Internet or to other data services.

Staples relates to a remote computer system which includes a telephone communication device and remote computer which executes virtual presence software. The idea behind Staples is to enable a remote user to maintain a virtual presence at the corporate office. According to the invention, the remote user makes outgoing phone calls, sends faxes, transmits data, and sends e-mail and performs e-mail access as if the remote user were physically present in the office. The inventions of Staples and Akram have no relationship to each other, do not solve any similar problems, and therefore no teaching to be combined. Staples relates to creating a virtual presence whereas Akram relates to providing multi-line telephonic and data services over a single access facility. For all of these reasons, the claims of the present invention are allowable.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Akram et al U.S. Patent No 6,868,081 B1 in view of Bowen U.S. Pub no 2002/0100029 A1.

For the reasons stated above, Claim 3 is not obvious over the prior art.

Applicant now believes that the application is in condition for allowance.

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